

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA  
MISSOULA DIVISION**

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CHARLES ADAM FIECHTNER, SR.,           CV 11-12-M-DWM-JCL

Plaintiff,

vs.

**FINDINGS AND  
RECOMMENDATION**

MOTOR VEHICLE COMMISSION, and  
BUTCH FIECHTNER,

Defendants.

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**I. INTRODUCTION AND *IN FORMA PAUPERIS* APPLICATION**

Plaintiff Charles Fiechtner, Sr. has filed an amended application to proceed in forma pauperis as directed by the Court's Order entered January 31, 2011, filed in one of Fiechtner's other cases, *Fiechtner v. Peevey, et al.*, CV 11-7-M-DWM-JCL. The Court takes judicial notice of that application for purposes of considering Fiechtner's eligibility to proceed in forma pauperis in this action.

Upon review of Fiechtner's amended application, the Court finds his declaration satisfies the financial eligibility standard applicable under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). Therefore, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Fiechtner is granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis, and this action may proceed without payment of the filing fee.

In view of Fiechtner's in forma pauperis status, the Court must conduct a preliminary screening of the allegations in his pleading pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). The statute states as follows:

(2) Notwithstanding any filing fee, or any portion thereof, that may have been paid, the court shall dismiss the case at any time if the court determines that—

(A) the allegation of poverty is untrue; or

(B) the action or appeal—

(i) is frivolous or malicious;

(ii) fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted; or

(iii) seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief.

28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). Accordingly, the Court will review Fiechtner's pleading to consider whether it can survive dismissal under these provisions. *See Huftile v. Miccio-Fonseca*, 410 F.3d 1136, 1138, 1142 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005).

## **II. DISCUSSION**

Fiechtner filed his original Complaint on January 21, 2011. In his Complaint Fiechtner attempted to assert claims for identify theft and fraud that have purportedly been occurring since 1986. Fiechtner identified the Motor Vehicle Commission in Trenton, New Jersey as a Defendant in this action.

The Court conducted a preliminary review of Fiechtner's Complaint, and by Order entered February 1, 2011, advised Fiechtner that the numerous defects in the allegations of the Complaint indicated that this action could not be brought in this Court because the events which give rise to his claims apparently occurred in the State of New Jersey. The Court provided Fiechtner the opportunity to file an amended complaint to further explain the circumstances surrounding the events in New Jersey.

Fiechtner has not filed an Amended Complaint in this action as directed by the referenced Order. Therefore, the only pleading before the Court is Fiechtner's original Complaint which the Court has previously found to be subject to dismissal.

Fiechtner is proceeding pro se in this case. Therefore, the Court must construe his pleading liberally, and the pleading is held to less stringent standards.<sup>1</sup> A court should consider granting a pro se litigant an opportunity to amend a defective pleading unless the court determines that the pleading could not possibly be cured by the allegation of other facts.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>*Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972). See also *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 330 n.9 (1989).

<sup>2</sup>*Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000) (quoting *Doe v. United States*, 58 F.3d 494, 497 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1995)).

This action should be dismissed on the ground that the State of Montana is not the proper venue—or in other words, the proper court—for Fiechtner's claims. As a preliminary matter, Fiechtner is advised that procedural rules do not permit a plaintiff to simply file a lawsuit in any State as desired by the plaintiff. The rules do not permit Fiechtner to file a lawsuit in Montana simply because he lives in Montana.

By Order entered February 1, 2011, the Court reviewed the allegations in Fiechtner's Complaint to consider whether Montana is the proper State in which this action can be filed.<sup>3</sup> The Court repeats that 28 U.S.C. § 1391 sets forth the rules for determining the proper venue for cases filed in the federal courts. In general, the proper venue for an action in federal court is “(1) a judicial district where any defendant resides, if all defendants reside in the same State, (2) a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred, or a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is situated, [...] (3) a judicial district in which any defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction at the time the action is commenced, if there is no district in which the action may otherwise be brought[,]” or (4) “a judicial district in which any

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<sup>3</sup>The Court may properly raise the improper venue issue under the circumstances of this case. *See Costlow v. Weeks*, 790 F.2d 1486, 1488 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1986); *Bennett v. Aurora Behavioral Health Care*, 2009 WL 178489, \*2 (C.D. Cal. 2009).

defendant may be found, if there is no district in which the action may otherwise be brought.” 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a) and (b).

The allegations in Fiechtner’s Complaint do not establish that the Defendants reside in the State of Montana. Additionally, Fiechtner’s allegations indicate that all of the events or omissions that give rise to this lawsuit occurred in the State of New Jersey, not in the State of Montana. Finally, Fiechtner’s allegations do not invoke the venue provisions in alternatives (3) or (4) listed above. To the extent Fiechtner may have a cause of action against any of the Defendants, the action would properly be venued in the State of New Jersey, but not in the State of Montana.

Because Fiechtner filed this action in the wrong venue, the circumstances of this case invoke the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a) which require the court to either dismiss the lawsuit, or transfer it to another State in which the lawsuit could have been filed if a transfer would serve the interests of justice. The district court has discretion in determining whether to dismiss or transfer an action under § 1406(a).<sup>4</sup>

The Court finds no factors exist in this case that would compel a transfer of this action to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey. Although Fiechtner resides in Montana, he was free to commence this action in the

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<sup>4</sup>*King v. Russell*, 963 F.2d 1301, 1304 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992).

State or Federal courts in New Jersey if he desired to do so. Additionally, dismissal of this action would be without prejudice to Fiechtner's ability to re-file his complaint in New Jersey. Therefore, there is no interest of justice that warrants a transfer of this action.

Based on the foregoing, the Court finds Fiechtner's original Complaint is subject to dismissal for improper venue. The Court has previously afforded Fiechtner an opportunity to cure the defects in his original Complaint, and to file an Amended Complaint to establish the State of Montana as the proper venue. Fiechtner, however, has not filed an Amended Complaint. Under the circumstances of this case, the Court finds that the original Complaint could not possibly be cured by the allegation of other facts.

Therefore, based on the foregoing, **IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED** that this action be **DISMISSED** for lack of proper venue.

DATED this 28<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2011.

/s/ Jeremiah C. Lynch  
Jeremiah C. Lynch  
United States Magistrate Judge